

§ 650.58 Water quality standards.

(a) Under the provisions of Pub. L. 92-500 it is the responsibility of the States to establish water quality standards and formulate an overall plan for achieving and enforcing these water quality standards. These criteria are based on the quality of water necessary to achieve and maintain use classifications of water such as recreation, fish and wildlife propagation, public water supply, and industrial and agricultural uses. States are also required to establish effluent discharge limitations necessary to achieve and maintain the desired use classification. For Army installations, implementation and enforcement of the applicable federally or State developed effluent limitations, and water quality standards are accomplished by the regional headquarters of the Environmental Protection Agency through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

(b) The following effluent limitations are minimum standards which have been established pursuant to Pub. L. 92-500. More stringent effluent limitations may be established by the Administrator, EPA, to attain or maintain the water quality standards established by the State. Permissible effluent limitations, whether based on Federal or State water quality standards or on water quality criteria will be specified by the EPA Regional Administrator in the NPDES permit issued for each point of discharge.

§ 650.59 Effluent limitations.

(a) Domestic waste water effluents:

(1) As an interim limitation, all effluents from predominately domestic sources will be receiving the equivalent of secondary treatment as a minimum by July 1, 1977.

(2) By July 1, 1983, domestic wastewater limitations will be based on the best practicable waste treatment technology. Planning for 1983 discharge requirements will be clarified pending case by case evaluation of EPA criteria for 1983 which should be contained in NPDES permits to be issued in the 1977-1980 time frame. It may be assumed that the 1983 standards would require some form of advanced wastewater treatment, (i.e., phosphate, ni-

trate or carbonate removal; very low values of biochemical/chemical oxygen demand, suspended solids and fecal coliform bacteria; and minimal fluctuations in pH and temperature (/).

(b) Industrial wastewater effluents:

(1) As an interim limitation all effluents from existing industrial sources will be treated by processes employing the "best practicable control technology currently available" by July 1977. Guidelines and standards defining effluent limitations for best practicable control technology currently available are published under 40 CFR parts 401 through 447. At present only two industrial categories apply to Army activities; these are 40 CFR part 413, Electro, plating, and 40 CFR part 415, Inorganic Chemicals. EPA will publish regulations in the form of effluent limitations guidelines and standards of performance and pretreatment for ammunition production facilities at a later date. DAEN-ZCE will issue guidance as appropriate.

(2) By July 1, 1983, treatment of existing industrial wastewater effluents will employ the "best available technology economically achievable." Effluent limitations based on the best available technology economically achievable have been defined and are published in previously mentioned 40 CFR parts 401 through 447.

(3) Effluent limitations for new sources are in most cases based on best available technology economically achievable and, therefore must necessarily meet the "1983 standards." These effluent limitations are also published with the guidelines and standards in 40 CFR parts 401 through 447.

(c) *Oil*. The discharge of oil or effluents containing oil is limited by the quality determined to be harmful to the public health or welfare; or by applicable water quality standards; or by the amount which will cause a film or sheen upon a discoloration of the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines; or cause a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines (40 CFR part 110 and subpart F of this part).

(d) *Pretreatment Standards (40 CFR part 128)*. Nondomestic wastewater effluents from Army installations which are discharged to regional or

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municipal sewage treatment works must comply with the following limitations:

(1) Effluents will be treated sufficiently to remove wastes which: Would create a fire or explosion hazard, have pH lower than 5.0, would obstruct flow in sewers or interfere with proper operation of the works; or are introduced at an excessive flow or pollutant discharge rate likely to interfere with proper treatment.

(2) If the characteristics of the effluent qualify the Army installation as a "major contributing industry" and the effluent contains "incompatible pollutants" then the effluent will be pretreated prior to discharge, employing technology described in §650.59(b)(1), (2) or (3) depending on whether the effluent is from an existing or new source. Such pretreatment is necessary to prevent the discharge of any pollutant into regional or municipal treatment works which may interfere with, pass through or otherwise be incompatible with such works.

(e) *Toxic and hazardous pollutants.* The EPA determines and publishes a list of toxic and hazardous pollutants and issues effluent or dumping limitations for these substances. Limitations often include absolute prohibition against discharge. Both The Surgeon General and the Chief of Engineers will maintain a list of such pollutants for which effluent guidelines are issued or are pending and will monitor suspected toxic pollutants until a decision on the actual effects is made. The discharge of these toxic pollutants from all Army facilities will comply with the limitations set by the EPA. In all cases, the discharge of a suspected toxic pollutant will be strictly controlled or prohibited until a determination is made as to the potential dangers involved and effluent limitations are established by the EPA and The Surgeon General of the Army.

(1) *Prohibited substances.* The toxic pollutants which have been prohibited from effluent discharges are listed in 40 CFR part 129, EPA Regulations on Listing Toxic Pollutants. Other prohibited substances which may not be ocean dumped are listed in 40 CFR 227.21.

(2) *Hazardous substances.* The EPA listing of hazardous substances which

are subject to strict effluent limitations will be addressed in 40 CFR part 116.

(f) *Thermal pollution.* Thermal discharges are subject to the best practicable and best available control technology requirements, as are other non-domestic pollutants. Thermal pollutant standards vary depending on temperature of the receiving water, the temperature and relative volume of the effluent, and effects such discharges will have regarding the protection and propagation of a balanced, indigenous population of shellfish, fish and wildlife in and on the receiving water. Therefore, cases which involve thermal pollution are highly individual and are generally limited to large sources of thermal pollution such as steam electric power plants (40 CFR part 423).

(g) *Watercraft.* Effluent limitations from watercraft are established by the US Coast Guard (33 CFR part 159), Department of Defense (DOD Dir 6050.4), EPA (40 CFR part 140) and the States. Department of the Army will comply with standards and procedures set by the Office, Secretary of Defense (DOD Dir 6050.4) and by TB 55-1900-206-14, Control and Abatement of Pollution by Army Watercraft.

(1) *Nondomestic waste discharge limitations.* Nondomestic waste (i.e., bilge, fuels, lubricants and other non-human wastes) discharges to navigable waters are prohibited (40 CFR part 110). Exempt from this prohibition are discharges of oil from properly functioning vessel engines, provided such normal discharges are not deemed harmful.

(2) *Domestic waste discharge limitation.*

(i) EPA (40 CFR part 140), establishes Federal effluent limitation standards for the discharge of sewage from vessels. All vessels (ships, boats, and other watercraft) owned and operated by the US Army within the navigable waters of the United States, except those not equipped with installed toilet facilities, must be equipped to meet marine sanitation device (MSD) standards. Only those vessels scheduled to be decommissioned, inactivated, sold or otherwise disposed of by the end of FY 1981 are excluded from these provisions. In order to meet EPA standards,

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DARCOM will develop MSD certification testing, acceptance, operation and maintenance procedures for the Army based on guidance provided in paragraph VII, DOD Directive 6050.4. The following standards will apply:

(A) Marine sanitation devices will be designed and operated to prevent the overboard discharge of untreated or inadequately treated sewage or any waste derived from sewage, into the navigable waters of the United States, except as hereinafter provided.

(B) Any existing vessel equipped with a Type I MSD which was installed on or before April 1, 1976, or within 3 years thereafter, is in compliance so long as the device remains satisfactorily operable. Any existing vessel not equipped with any MSD on or before this date must install either a Type II or Type III MSD on or before April 1, 1981, except those vessels not equipped with installed toilet facilities.

(C) Any existing vessel equipped at any time with a Type II or Type III MSD and certified by either DARCOM or the US Coast Guard, is in compliance so long as the long device remains satisfactorily operable.

(D) All new vessels will be equipped only with a Type II or a Type III MSD certified by DARCOM or the US Coast Guard, on or before April 1, 1978, except those vessels not equipped with installed toilet facilities.

(E) Any vessel operating on a freshwater lake or impoundment will comply with the applicable EPA "no discharge" standard and regulations of the US Coast Guard, to include compliance schedules. If the vessel is equipped with any MSD, the device will be modified as necessary to preclude accidental discharge into such waters.

(F) Prior to the compliance dates stated above, more rigid or compelling standards which are imposed by State, regional or local jurisdictions may prevail. After compliance, a more rigid standard will not take effect sooner than April 1, 1981.

(G) Any "no discharge" standard will not apply until the Administrator, EPA, determines that adequate facilities for safe and sanitary removal and treatment of sewage from all vessels are reasonably available for such waters to which the prohibition applies,

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or that the water quality requires a more stringent standard than that provided by 40 CFR part 140.

(H) Operators will not be exposed to hazardous chemicals or conditions during normal operation and maintenance of MSD's.

(ii) Because of the above standard, MSD's under development or procurement for new vessels or to replace existing equipment should be selected with "no discharge" as a possible parameter and that full consideration be given to systems based on holding tanks rather than actual treatment systems. DARCOM will ensure that appropriate Environmental Protection Control Reports (RCS DD-I&L(SA) 1383) on MSD retrofit costs are forwarded through channels to HQDA (DAEN-FEU) WASH, DC 20314 in accordance with chapter 10, this regulation.

(iii) MSD's will be so designed to preclude contamination of potable water supplies.

§ 650.60 Ocean dumping standards.

The Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (Pub. L. 92-532) and EPA prohibit the dumping of certain materials into ocean waters and controls the dumping of all other materials. Army controlled activities will comply with the regulations and standards set by this act and notify HQDA (DAEN-ZCE) WASH DC 20310 of all permit requests. (40 CFR parts 220 through 227 and 33 CFR 323.324).

§ 650.61 Activities in navigable waters.

The construction of any structure in or over any navigable water of the United States, the excavation from or depositing of material in such waters, or the accomplishment of any other work affecting the course, location, condition or capacity of such waters must have prior approval of the Chief of Engineers or his authorized representative. Authority for such work is provided by issuance of a permit. Policy, practice and procedures are contained in 33 CFR part 322.

§ 650.62 Storage of hazardous materials.

Storage facilities for materials which are hazardous to health, and for oils,